U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Commodity Credit Corporation (OS)
Reports & Special Programs Division
821 Market Street, Room 426
San Francisco 3, California
Western Region

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FOOD FIGHTS FOR FREEDOM -- AT HOME AND ABROAD
(R&SPD SCRIPT NO. 65)

Use of this weekly series has been cleared for time by the Office of War Information over the following radio stations: Z-Bar Network, Montana, KRBM, Bozeman; KGIR, Butte; KPFA, Helena; KFBC, Cheyenne, Wyoming; KDYL, Salt Lake City, Utah; KPHO, Phoenix, Arizona; KXL, Portland, Oregon; KIDO, Boise; and KRLC, Lewiston, Idaho; KGA, Spokane, Washington.

District Representatives are urged to time all scripts in advance. News Releases from this office as a good source of additional news items:

SUBJECT: FOOD SITUATION AND OUTLOOK IN CONTINENTAL EUROPE, THE MEDITERRANEAN AREA AND THE SOVIET UNION

All music directions are purely optional, but would add finish to broadcast.

MUSIC UP AND UNDER

ANNCR: Good_____, friends. How is our country managing its food supply? And how can you help? You'll find out, if you listen each week to:

OS: FOOD FIGHTS FOR FREEDOM.....AT HOME AND ABROAD!

ANNCR: Yes, friends, food is still fighting for freedom...in every country where Nazi brutality has left its mark. It's fighting in the Pacific area, too, for freedom from Japanese violence and tyranny.

OS: And these are two big reasons why we here at home must continue to expect shortages of some foods....why we have to share our food supply to win the war and.....to win the peace!

ANNCR: And now, here is_____, of the_ _____Office of Supply, Commodity Credit Corporation, to tell you more about the food situation in Europe.

OS: Thank you,_____. During the past four years of war, we've had to get along with fewer quantities of many items we used to consider essential.....gasoline, cigarettes, certain kinds of food. And when the European war was over, many people thought we'd get more of these commodities. But, unfortunately, we've been told that won't be the case. We still have the Pacific war on our hands. In addition, we must continue to send food to our Allies and to the liberated countries of Europe. For example, continental Europe will continue to need food imports urgently for at least a year more.

CONSUMER: Mind if I get in on this conversation? I think I'm pretty much of an average consumer, and there are a few questions I'd like to ask about this food situation.

ANNCR: Why, of course! _____, this is_____, and I guess you'd say she represents the average American homemaker.

OS: Well, Mrs._____, just what would you like to know?

CONSUMER: To begin with, you say we'll be sending food to Europe for at least one more year.

OS: That's right.

CONSUMER: Does that mean we'll have still less food here at home?

OS: Not necessarily. More of some foods will be available and less of others. You see, even though the Germans have been cleared out of the European countries, the people of Europe still face many difficulties along the food production line.

ANNCR: Yes, I understand that European farmers have a great many problems to deal with, such as lack of manpower and machinery.

OS: You're absolutely right. And that's only part of the story. Much of the land is useless for raising crops. Tanks, planes, guns and fighting men can do a lot of damage to farmland, and this is what happened all over Europe. Then, too, the Germans destroyed and confiscated a lot of livestock....and damaged or utterly ruined many food processing plants. And the Nazi soldiers took food from the mouths of the people.

CONSUMER: And it will take time to get things back to a fairly normal basis, is that it?

OS: Yes, there will be a period of transition in Europe which will affect food production for some time. New governments must be organized...reforms carried out....and agricultural controls set up. European farmers also have to contend with short supplies of fertilizer and work animals. ...equipment absolutely necessary to food production.

ANNCR: I grant you all these problems you've mentioned will give the European food-growers plenty of headaches.....but how about the transportation over there? From what I've heard, that's a major problem.

OS: It very definitely is. Military operations have greatly slowed down transportation facilities. It has been extremely difficult...and, at times, impossible to transport food from one region to the other. Thus, there have been concentrated supplies of food in some areas and terrific shortages in others.

ANNCR: I see the black market looming up.

OS: Right you are! Europeans have suffered the black market at its worst. With little or no control over the distribution of food, non-producers have come out on the short end, unless they patronized the black market. Only the rich people could afford to do this,...so the poor have borne the brunt.

CONSUMER: Have all the countries of Europe faced this problem of distribution?

OS: Yes, in just about all the liberated countries, the situation has been about the same...and, in many cases, still is. Equal division of available supplies has been prevented due to transportation difficulties. For example, in Norway, fish was plentiful in the fishing regions and along the coast, but it was almost impossible to get the fish to the inland areas.

ANNCR: How about the other countries?

OS: There have been food shortages in all the important cities of northern Italy, because aerial warfare and guerrilla activities so disrupted transportation facilities. In the Netherlands, a large part of the sugar-beet crop could not be processed due to lack of fuel and transportation. Furthermore, attempts to restore distribution controls have been only partially successful.

CONSUMER: I think most housewives would like to know what foods we'll be sending to Europe in the coming year.

OS: Judging from reports which have reached us, it seems that the greatest shortages are in bread grains, meat, fats, sugar, dairy and poultry products, fruits and vegetables, and potatoes. A few countries may have surpluses of certain foods which they will be able to exchange for the items they need. Greece, for instance, probably will produce more fresh and dried fruits, olive oil and tobacco than she can use.

ANNCR: Well, now, just where do the governments of these countries come in? Are they working out plans to improve their own food production?

CONSUMER: Yes....that's another thing the housewives are interested in....how much these countries can help themselves.

OS: That's a good question. Of course, the governments of most of the liberated countries are just now being re-established. Obviously, these local authorities are doing all they can to insure their people adequate or more nearly adequate food than they had under German domination. For example, the Belgian government is trying to establish a greater measure of control over food production and distribution. It has restored a central commercial office of food supply which is already acting to insure maintenance of the potato acreage at 1944 levels.

CONSUMER: Well, until Europe's food production is restored, we certainly want to help these people...there's no doubt in our minds about that. But will all the exports to Europe have to come from our supply?

OS: No, indeed. Australia has been sending a great many supplies to Great Britain, the Pacific islands and our own troops stationed in the Pacific. She has had to ration herself very strictly to meet these responsibilities. According to Australian delegates at the recent San Francisco conference, Australians will continue to ration themselves more in the coming year or so. Then, too, Sweden and Russia expect to send food to Finland. Sweden will also help Norway, and Denmark will continue to export supplies as usual.

CONSUMER: Which countries will need the most help?

OS: France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Norway, Finland and Greece have the greatest needs. In Belgium, for example, during the war years, the authorities often over-anticipated both the quality and quantity of outside imports. When these imports didn't come up to expectations, the Belgian people had to depend on domestic supplies. Naturally, this continually took quite a slice out of their home food production. As the situation stands now, the people living in the cities...that is, the non-producing population...must depend on imports or face even greater shortages than in the past.

CONSUMER: How about the people of Holland and Greece? We've heard so much about the terrible starvation in these countries, especially among the children.

OS: The western section of the Netherlands was particularly hard-hit. With a population of over 3½ million, this area was heavily dependent on the outside for food. During the winter and spring of 1944 and '45, the people were absolutely cut off from their normal supply of food. This caused an extremely critical shortage and a great deal of suffering. In Greece, the same thing happened. This country had imported one-fourth of its food supply before the war. Imports were at first restricted and then completely cut off for awhile. You can imagine the terrible results. War damage...in other words German conquest and requisitions, and the Bulgarian occupation of Thrace and Macedonia...also reduced the food supply in Greece. On top of this, Greece suffered a drought. Since liberation however, a food import program has been started. But Greece still needs substantial imports of food in the coming year. And so do Poland, Czechoslovakia and Austria.

CONSUMER: Well, that's going to take a tremendous amount of food....

OS: Who's going to pay for it? Many of the liberated countries, including France, Belgium and the Netherlands, will be paying for their own food. Conditions in the other countries are so bad, that their food imports must be financed by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration....which was set up for just this purpose.

ANNCR: I'm sure we all realize that there's a big job of feeding to be done this year and next....a job that must be shared by every single one of us until it is finished. Incidentally, _____, what's the food picture in Italy and Germany?

OS: Let's take the Italian problem first. Southern Italy took the worst beating. This section was an actual battlefield. Nothern Italy saw little or no real fighting except for guerrilla warfare between Nazi-fascists and Italian patriots. But in the southern part of the country, military operations did a great deal of damage to the crops. This year's harvest in southern Italy will be below last year's...which was very low. In northern Italy, the outlook isn't a great deal better. As in the other countries of Europe, the great difficulty is transportation.

ANNCR: So, in Italy, it's another case of rebuilding transportation facilities.

CONSUMER: Now, how about Germany? We've heard many conflicting reports about the food supply there...especially before the final defeat of the Nazis.

OS: Germany was in a fairly good position up to the middle of 1944. But she now faces a more difficult future.

ANNCR: One reason, I suppose, is that she can no longer requisition food from countries she formerly dominated.

OS: Exactly. You see, in the first few years of war, Germany stepped up her home food production by 10 to 15 per cent by importing food from the countries she occupied. This enabled her to hold her total food output at a satisfactory level. Furthermore, her farm and distribution controls were so effective that the ultimate food energy was higher than before the war.

CONSUMER: What do you mean by "ultimate food energy",_____?

OS: I mean that people were getting more actual <u>good</u> from the food they ate....greater food value....and that, as you know, is important.

CONSUMER: It certainly is! That's the problem I wrestle with every day in my meal planning...to get the <u>maximum</u> food value on the dinnertable.

OS: That's a very excellent idea, Mrs._____.....preparing meals so food values aren't wasted. To go back to these German food controls I was talking about...here's how they worked. All surplus foods, over and above the farmers' own consumption, were equally distributed throughout Germany. Then, the total food supply was increased by using grains and potatoes for food instead of feed.

ANNCR: What's the food story in Germany today,_____?

OS: Not such a pretty one. Of course, Germany's domestic food production has declined. She can no longer walk in and take what she pleases from other countries. Her transportation is disorganized. Her manpower situation is desperate. Some of the farm people in the east and west have left their lands. The supply of work animals, livestock, seed and machinery is very short. Western and southern Germany were already food deficit areas when Germany collapsed. How well any food distribution controls can be maintained, now that the country is under Allied control, will have a great effect on the food supply.

ANNCR: In other words, the degree of cooperation which the Allied military government will get from the German people will determine how fast and how well food production and distribution can be restored.

CONSUMER: There hasn't been a great deal of information about the food picture in the neutral countries....has the European war affected them, too?

OS: The situation in Switzerland, Sweden, Spain and Portugal remains about the same. That is to say, the 1944 and '45 crops compared favorably to those raised in the earlier years of the war. Of course, there were slight increases and declines in certain products. But on the whole, food production was kept on a pretty even level. While Sweden will send some of her products to Norway and Finland, she may need imports to make up for them. However, even in these neutral countries, the food outlook for the coming year depends upon the possibiltiy of some imports from the Allies.

CONSUMER: Well, now I certainly have more understanding of just why we've had to go without many foods we like...and why we'll have to get along the best we can without them until this bad food situation in Europe is cleared up.

OS: I'm sure that American homemakers will continue to stretch the available food supply and still give their families the most nutritious meals possible. With all of us pulling together, we can lick this problem of feeding starved Europe much faster.

ANNCR: We haven't talked about Russia yet,_____. I imagine it will be a long time before she'll get back on her feet.

OS: Yes, the war with Germany robbed the Soviet Union of much of her capacity for food production. The over-all food picture for this year and next is only slightly better than it was last year.

CONSUMER: But haven't we sent quite a bit of food to Russia under lend-lease?

OS: That lend-lease food was for the Russian fighting forces. As a result, Russia's fighting men will be well fed this coming year. But her civilians are not nearly as well off. They face approximately the same problems as the people of continental Europe.....shortages of men and machines, devastated farmlands....you know the story by now.

ANNCR: Of course, Russia has already begun to restore farm areas that were wiped out during the onslaught and retreat of the Nazis.

OS: Yes, Russia is already going into action with what she calls her "1945 sowing plan." Here's how it will work: There will be a 20 million acre increase in crop area over 1944. The increased acreage will be divided into collective and state farms in the Soviet Union proper...and into individual peasant farms in the Baltic Republics and the parts of Russia which were under Rumanian and Polish control before the war. This increase in croplands is intended mainly to help the liberated regions, such as the Ukraine and the North Caucasus.

ANNCR: That sounds like a good start.

OS: Well, the idea is that by increasing the amount of land under cultivation, the total planted area of the liberated parts of Russia will reach about three-fourths of the pre-war acreage.

CONSUMER: Does Russia have any other plans to raise more food?

OS: Yes, another project now underway is the recovery of the livestock industry. As you can imagine, livestock suffered severely during the battle of Russia. There is great need for a rapid building-up of herds in the liberated regions. Some of the areas that were untouched by the invaders will help replenish the supply. Also, young stock will be acquired from individual members of the collective farms. And that's the way the food situation is shaping up in the Soviet Union.

ANNCR: Well, thank you,_____, for this report on food in Europe. And thank you, too, (consumer)_____, for being with us this_____. (pause) There you have it, friends, this week's report on wartime food activities. _____, of the district Office of Supply, Commodity Credit Corporation, will be back again soon (next week at this same time) to give you current news and information on.....FOOD FIGHTS FOR FREEDOM.....AT HOME AND ABROAD. This broadcast on America's wartime food program is presented especially for_____farmers and consumers.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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District and State Directors are urged to time all scripts in advance. News Releases from this office are a good source of additional news items:

SUBJECT:	REDUCED MEAT SET-ASIDES	Cut No. 1 - Approx. ½ min.
	FOOD PRESERVATION	Cut No. 2 - Approx. 2 min.
	VELVA FRUIT	Cut No. 3 - Approx. 2 min.
	MORE ON SUGAR	

All music directions are purely optional, but would add finish to broadcast.

MUSIC UP AND UNDER

ANNCR: Good _____, friends. How is our country managing its food supply? And how can you help? You'll find out, if you listen each week to:

OS: FOOD FIGHTS FOR FREEDOM.....AT HOME AND ABROAD!

ANNCR: Yes, food is fighting for freedom from Jap tyranny in the Pacific Area... and for freedom from starvation in Europe.

OS: In every part of the world where the Axis struck, the four freedoms were confiscated and replaced by freedom to be slaves in mind and body...by freedom to starve.

ANNCR: America is still sharing its food to win the war....will we also share it to build the peace? Only you...the American people....can give that answer. (SLIGHT PAUSE).

(MUSIC UP AND UNDER)

ANNCR: (CONT.) And now, here is _____ of the _____ Office of Supply, Commodity Credit Corporation, to give us news and information about wartime food problems and programs.....so we can keep doing our part on the food front.

OS: I'm quite sure the recent reduction in set-asides on meat for military and other government agencies didn't escape the notice of very many housewives. It looks now as if the civilian share of the meat supply will be slightly larger. At least civilians can be more sure of getting the meat for which they have ration points.

ANNCR: Does this mean, then, _____ that our meat distribution problem has eased a bit?

OS: In a way, yes. You see, this is the time of seasonally low meat production. Allocations to the military and other government agencies have been planned so cuts can be made during this summer period.

ANNCR: That sounds logical enough.

OS: Yes...These lower set-asides mean that civilians will get a larger share of the total production of federally-inspected meat, than they'd get otherwise. Thus there's a little more meat for inter-state shipment... you'll remember that at present only federally-inspected meat can cross state lines.

ANNCR: You say, "a little more" meat....can you translate that into more definite terms?

OS: Now you have put me on the spot. While meat point values haven't been reduced...the over-all supply for civilians is a little higher. Also because the set-asides have been reduced on three grades of beef, and on veal, and lamb the variety of meat available should be better..particularly

(MORE)

OS: (CONT.)in areas supplied by packing plants that have federal inspection.

ANNCR: ...which means less chance of the housewife finding only the highest point cuts on hand in the butcher shop. And also that these reductions in governemtn requirements sort of even things out when we hit a season of lower production. By the way you didn't mention pork in that list of set-aside reductions...

OS: And you know why...it's the short item in our meat supply. The only set-aside reduction in pork was on bacon bellies...a reduction of one percent..from 5.5 percent of liveweight of hogs, to 4.5 percent. However we can look forward to more prrk next year....

ANNCR: If you want to look that far ahead. Personally, I think it's best to forget about the things you can't have, until you CAN have them...

OS: There's something to that, all right. But folks will still be glad to hear that this year's total pig crop is expected to be larger than last year's..about 250,000 pigs larger. The increase will come from the fall crop which will go to market in mid-summer of 1946.

Possible cut------ No. 1

ANNCR: 250,000 pigs...that isn't very many!

OS: Not compared with the total crop, perhaps...which is expected to be 87 million head this year...instead of 86 million 753 thousand. That is, if the present favorable feed situation continues...and the weather does right by the corn crop. And I'm quite sure folks will still have good appetites for pork chops and bacon next summer.

*End of possible cut------

ANNCR: You know, you mentioned that this increased fall pig crop depended on feed ...on the weather doing right by the corn crop.* We're always considering ourselves lucky because our food supply is as plentiful as it is, in the face of starvation in so many European countries. Perhaps we ought to give some credit to our luck with the weather...we've had unusually favorable food-growing weather throughout the war years.

OS: How true! And we can't ever afford to be too optimistic about such an uncontrollable factor as the weather. That's another reason why we need maximum home front food production and food preservation this year..just in case we don't continue to have first-rate luck with the weather.

ANNCR: Well, didn't the new director of home food supply Mr. Stark, say something the other day about putting up "every bean, every berry, and every other vegetable or fruit, not needed for eating fresh"?

OS: He most certainly did,_____. He also pointed out that canning isn't the only method of food preservation. Canning and freezing are recommended as the best methods for folks who have the necessary equipment and facilities. However salting or brining of vegetables can be done in most homes. And dehydration may be used for many fruits and vegetables.

ANNCR: How do housewives find out about some of these other methods?

OS: Their best bet is to consult their county home demonstration agent. Not only can the county H.D.A supply homemakers with copies of pamphlets explaining these various preservation methods...but she can tell them about various time-savers in home preservation. And say...speaking of pamphlets...and preservation the important thing is to save food that's produced now, so it will be available next winter.

ANNCR: That's what you've been telling us,_____Now what next?

OS: Well, I can remember how it always used to upset my mother when she was canning and there'd be some fruit left over which was too ripe for canning...or perhaps she hadn't measured her fruit and jars quite accurately, and there'd be a couple of quarts of fruit left over....

OS: So you'd get to have it in pie the next day....

OS: Well, maybe...except after a hard day of canning, my mother wasn't usually in the mood for baking pies. What I'm getting at, is that the Western Regional Research Laboratory at Albany, California, has developed a commercial product called Velva Fruit...And the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics has worked with the original discoverers to adapt the commercial method to home use. So now, here's a solution for that leftover fruit from canning...Make it into Velva Fruit.

ANNCR: How come the name "Velva Fruit"...

OS: ...because the product is like fresh fruit and smooth as velvet..

ANNCR: This sounds like the answer to many a housewife's summer dessert problem. Is this Velva Fruit difficult to fix?

OS: No...it's easy. The fruit puree from which it's made can be prepared, frozen and made into dessert months later. What's more, it can be made in either an ice-cream mixer or a refrigerator.

ANNCR: And where can our listeners find out about this new discovery?

OS: We have some copies of the new pamphlet "Making Velva Fruit at Home"... and so do most county home demonstration agents. At any rate, we'll be glad to send copies of the pamphlet to anyone who writes in to us.

ANNCR: I've been waiting for that. Friends, if you want a copy of this new recipe for a delicious fruit dessert...send your name and address to Office of supply, care of this station...simply ask for Velva Fruit... I'll repeat this offer at the close of the broadcast, so standby, with paper and pencil to get full information. Now,_____,what else is new on food?

OS: It's an old subject,_____....sugar.

Recently, you'll remember we mentioned that one reason we're short on sugar is that we had been consuming it faster than allocations permitted for. Well, of course, right away, somebody asked why we had been allowed to do so.....

ANNCR: In other words, why didn't the government put a stop to it...

OS: That's the general idea. I'm glad to report that something is being done to control the distribution of sugar, under War Food Order 131. Purpose of the order will be to limit sugar distribution to the quantities allocated during this period of shortest supply and maximum demand. Every Primary, or first distributor of sugar has been given quotas covering the six months from April 1st to September 30 of this year.

ANNCR: And these quotas will hold sugar distribution within allocations...is that it?

OS: Yes...The total quantity of sugar for distribution in continental United States is divided among all primary distributors...then each distributor has a separate quota for each type of sales...This means he has four different quotas...one to the Office of Supply, Commodity Credit Corporation. A second quota to government agencies other than the Office of Supply and the War Shipping Administration. This latter quota is for sales handled through the Army Quartermaster Corps, Procurement. A third quota to authorized purchases including government food contractors And the fourth quota, for U. S. civilians.

ANNCR: While all this does sound a bit complicated,_____, it certainly shows the machinery has been set up to keep sugar consumption in line with the available supply, until this particular emergency is over.

OS: And no discussion about sugar is complete these days without the mention of ways that homemakers can stretch sugar in canning. So, here we are, back on the subject of home-canning again. * There are a great many women who say they could put up twice as much fruit, if they only had the sugar.

ANNCR: That is the problem, isn't it...

OS: Yes, but it happens that fruit can be preserved without sugar. The sugar helps canned fruit to hold its color and flavor, but it is not essential to prevent spoiling...as a great many people have supposed.

ANNCR: If that's the case, then, what are these folks worrying about?

OS: Well, it true home-canned fruit may look better, and taste better when sugar is used. And you know how much pride the American housewife takes in turning out a good looking and good tasting product.

ANNCR: Is the canning process any different if you don't use sugar?

OS: No...the same methods are used with unsweetened fruit as sweet fruit. Then, when canned fruit is opened next winter, a little sugar can be added from the family regular allotment.

ANNCR: The main thing is to get the fruit canned.

OS: Yes...Save the Fruit and Spare the Sugar...or if necessary, save the fruit and forget the sugar. But, even with a small allotment of sugar for canning, you can still put up quite a bit of fruit. U. S. Department of Agriculture canning specialists have pointed out that 15 pounds of sugar should sweeten sixty quarts of fruit...and sixty quarts of fruit will give 350 generous servings.

ANNCR: Let's see...for an average family...say four people...that would mean fruit at least once a week, and perhaps twice...

OS: ...which is certainly better than none at all...However, it is possible, to use a minimum of sugar by packing fruit in light sirups. A 20 percent sirup can be prepared by adding about 5 cups of sugar...or, if you want to weigh it out carefully, two pounds, 2 ounces...to one gallon of water. ...boil this for five minutes to dissolve the sugar and remove the air from the sirup.

ANNCR: I'd better repeat that...to be sure our listeners have the right figures down. Two pounds, 2 ounces of sugar, or about five cups, added to a gallon of water, boiled five minutes, gives a light sirup.

OS: And a still lighter sirup may be used by adding three cups of sugar to a gallon of water. This sirup of 3 cups of sugar to a gallon of water may not be as good as the first one I gave, but it is acceptable. Incidentally, berries and cherries canned for pie stock may be water packed. And peaches and apples for pie stock should be sliced and canned in a solid pack without water or sugar.

ANNCR: You've been giving us so many different suggestions for solving the sugar shortage in connection with home-canning,_____, that I'm afraid all our listeners won't remember them. Haven't you all this written down somewhere in a pamphlet.

OS: No...but I do have two-pages of mimeographed material, covering most of the information. For the sake of brevity, let's call it "SUGAR INFORMATION"...although this particular statement carries the title of "Why We Need More Gardens and More Home Food Preservation".

ANNCR: Then all our listeners need to do, is ask for both "Velva Fruit" and "Sugar Information"...and you will take care of the rest.

OS: We definitely will...we want to do everything we can to help the people of _____(State) with their food preservation problems.

Possible cut No. 3

Let's remember that out of the total fruit pack from the 1945 harvest, civilians will get 47 percent...less than half. While the set-aside for government purchase was charged recently to give civilians 2 million more cases of canned fruit than originally announced...they will still receive seven percent less than last year's civilian allocation. We got by on fruit as well as we did last year, because of the large quantities which were home preserved. We must do as well this year, and better if possible.

ANNCR: And will there also be less commercially-canned vegetables for civilians, out of this year's pack?

OS: About 19 percent less than last year's supply, counting the 1944 pack plus carryover stocks...This year, there are practically no carryover stocks.

ANNCR: That sounds as if we need more home canning of vegetables than fruit.

OS: Not at all! The canning of both fruits and vegetables, in maximum quantities...is what's important. While civilians receive only half the commerical fruit pack...it doesn't mean that if they also received the other half of the commercial pack, it would completely fill civilian needs. Last year home-canning accounted for two-thirds of the canned fruits available to civilians.

ANNCR: So, if civilians are getting less than they had last year from the commercial pack...they should can more fruit.

OS: The same goes for vegetables. Even though civilians received not quite two-thirds of the 1944 commercial pack, home-canning supplied nearly half the total supply for civilians.

ANNCR: Then, if civilians are getting 19 percent less of the 1945 vegetable pack, as you brought out a while ago, they'll certainly need to can more vegetables...

OS: ...and at least, preserve as many vegetables as they do fruits. You can see, there's plenty of work to be done in kitchens and community centers, if we're going to continue to eat as well as we have.

End of possible cut-----

ANNCR: And there you have it, friends...this week's report on wartime food activities. You may get copies of information on making Velva Fruit and stretching sugar for canning by writing to the Office of Supply in care of this station. Ask for Velva Fruit and Sugar Information. Be sure to give your full name and address. _____of the Office of Supply, Commodity Credit Corporation, will be back again soon (next week at this same time) to give you current news and information on

OS: FOOD FIGHTS FOR FREEDOM....AT HOME AND ABROAD!

ANNCR: This broadcast is presented especially for_____farmers and consumers.

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SUBJECT: POST WAR FARM OPPORTUNITIES:
PROSPECTS, PROBLEMS, POLICIES

All music directions are purely optional, but would add finish to the broadcast.
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ANNCR: Good_____, friends. How is our country managing its food supply? And how can you help? You'll find out, if you listen each week to:

OS: FOOD FIGHTS FOR FREEDOM.....AT HOME AND ABROAD

ANNCR: Yes, friends, our food is still fighting for freedom...in every country where Nazi brutality has left its mark. It's fighting in the Pacific area, too, for freedom from Japanese violence and tyranny.

OS: And it will continue to fight for victory and for peace-in-the years-to-come!

ANNCR: And now, here is_____, of the_____Office of Supply, Commodity Credit Corporation, to tell you_____farmers and consumers about the post-war outlook for farming.

OS: Thank you,_____. Did you know that more people in this country have left farming areas in the last five years than in any other five year period ever recorded?

ANNCR: Yes, I imagine that Uncle Sam took many young farmers for the armed forces.

OS: Not only that, but over four million people have migrated to cities and other urban communities....many to go into war work, some to find other types of jobs. What these people will want to do after the war is of great interest not only to the government, but to agriculture and industry.

ANNCR: Well, I was talking to a discharged veteran just the other day. He's anxious to get back to farming...wants to buy a small acreage for himself and his family and get started as soon as possible.

OS: Yes, a great many veterans...and men still in the service....are interested in farming. In fact, according to a recent sample inquiry among 18 thousand men in the Army, eight per cent of them have definite plans for full-time farming. Another six per cent are interested in part-time farming and about two per cent think they may spend all their time farming when they come back, if there are no immediate prospects for other jobs.

ANNCR: Lets see....that makes a total of 16 percent who are actually interested in agriculture. That's quite a large number.

OS: Yes, well over a million. But remember that some of these men who were interviewed may change their minds before they leave the Army.

ANNCR: I suppose that most of the soldiers who want farms after the war were in farming before they went into the service.

OS: About two-thirds of them were...and nearly all these men have a particular farm in mind that they want to buy or rent. The other one-third.....that is, the newcomers to farming...will have to look for a farm or farm job when they get out of the service.

ANNCR: In addition to servicemen wanting farms, about how many other people are interested? By that I mean the ones who left their farms to find other work.

OS: From what we've been able to find out,_____, over four million peacetime farmers want to return to their land,...in other words, about the same number who left it when the war broke out. Then there are the farm boys who are still too young to go to war...about half of them will probably remain in agriculture, and they'll be wanting farms of their own some day.

ANNCR: Are there any others who are looking for farms?

OS: Yes, there are. Many farmers need better land and more of it...so they, too, will be on the lookout for farms.

ANNCR: Obviously, the question is....how many of these past, present and future farmers will be successful in locating good farms?

OS: There will be about 800 thousand farms available in the first five years after the war. This is not an adequate number to meet the demand. However, there will be plenty of jobs for farm workers in this period and this is an excellent way to get started, especially if the prospective farmer hasn't had much experience in farming. He can save his money for a future farm and at the same time, gain valuable knowledge of how to operate it.

ANNCR: You said there would be about 800 thousand farms available in the first few years after the war....do you mean that these farms are already established?

OS: Some of them are. But many are too small or too poor at present to provide a fulltime farmer with a good living. Many of these farms could be improved by clearing suitable land, draining productive wet land and irrigating dry land. Then there will be a total of 10 thousand farms from lands now being used for military purposes and from land bought by the Farm Security Administration for settlement. The Surplus Property Act now gives preference, in the sale of surplus military land, to former owners, their heirs, tenants and veterans....in the order named.

ANNCR: What other land will be available?

OS: Well, another potential source of new farms is from the irrigation and development of publicly and privately owned land. For example, there is some undeveloped land in the Columbia Basin, and the Central Valley of California. Nationwide, if reservoirs,ditches and roads could be finished and funds provided for farm development, it is estimated that from 40 to 50 thousand new farms could be created in the first 5 years after general demobilization of our armed forces. Some other farms will be available through the death or retirement of present-day, elderly farmers.

POSSIBLE CUT

ANNCR: You spoke awhile back of part-time farming. I guess a lot of people are interested in buying a small acreage and raising only what they need, and working at a non-farm job at the same time.

OS: Yes, a great many war workers are already buying land in areas near war centers. And others are planning to do part-time farming after the war. The outlook for part-time farming appears promising in areas which could offer steady industrial or other such work. The part-time farmer could add industrial wages to his farm income. But this would depend on how good the transportation is from farm to factory. It is hoped that many factories will locate in or near small farming communities. As you mentioned, it is usually practical for the part-time farmer to grow only enough garden produce, fruit and poultry to be used at home.

ANNCR: With so many men entering the agricultural field, there are probably going to be a lot of mistakes made, unless these prospective farmers have some knowledge of what they're going into.

OS: Yes, and that is what we want to prevent....we don't want the mistakes of the past repeated, mistakes which caused a great many farmers to go broke after World War I.

ANNCR: Suppose you list a few of the major causes for failure, _____.

OS: Well, to begin with, inexperienced farmers often use poor judgment or bad advice in selecting a farm. Unless the location is good, the land productive, and the investment large enough, there is not much hope of making good. Then, too, it is unwise to buy a farm during a period of inflation unless the buyer knows the land is worth the price being asked. After the last war, when prices were tremendously high, thousands of farmers went in debt trying to get their money out of land that was too poor to give them and their families adequate incomes.

ANNCR: I imagine that the present day and future farmer will need a lot of technical knowledge in handling machinery.

OS: He certainly will: Not only that, but he must have some experience in raising crops and livestock before he tries to operate a farm. Another point....many men undertake the wrong kind of farming. Newcomers often try something different which is not suited to the type of land they are on. It is usually best to stick to the kind of farming being done in the community where your farm is located and to improve the methods, rather than to try something new.

END OF POSSIBLE CUT

ANNCR: What is the government doing to help veterans and others who are interested in farming?

OS: Three things, mainly....Government aid is in the form of loans, educational assistance and placement of farm laborers.

ANNCR: Let's take up the matter of government loans, first. For example, say a returned veteran wants to rent or buy a farm, but hasn't quite enough money on hand to pay for it...what does he do?

OS: Well, I'll answer your question by saying that there are several kinds of loans available to the veteran. The Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 sets up one type and it works this way: Congress appropriates a certain amount of money to be used for loans to servicemen. This fund is then divided among the 48 states on the basis of their needs. Before a loan is made, it must be approved by a county committee of three farmers who live in the county. They consider the character, experience and ability of the applicant, whether the farm he wants to rent or buy is adequate for his needs and whether the price is reasonable.. After the loan is made, the veteran and a member of the Farm Security Administration work out a plan to operate the farm, in order to get the most out of it.

ANNCR: What is the interest rate on a loan of this sort?

OS: Interest rates are three per cent a year and the veteran may take 40 years to repay. Another type of loan is that made to both veterans and tenant farmers by the Federal Land Banks and the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation. These loans are made not only to purchase farms, but to help wipe out debts and to erect and repair farm buildings. Federal Land Bank loans charge from 4 to 4½ per cent interest per year. The interest rate on the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation loans is 5 per cent per year for tenant farmers and 4 per cent for veterans when the loan is partially guaranteed by the Veterans Administration. Also, veterans may get help from private sources.. country banks and insurance companies often loan money for farm-investments.

ANNCR: Have many veterans applied for government help?

OS: Yes, indeed! In the past year, the Farm Security Administration has received applications from about two thousand discharged servicemen, and has financed 60 of them in farm purchases. Just this month, the FSA started using a fund of 25 million dollars appropriated by Congress for loans to returning servicemen who want to buy family-size farms. With this money, about four thousand veterans can be started on the road to owning farms.

ANNCR: Let's see...you mentioned two other ways in which the government is aiding prospective farmers.

OS: Yes, there's a program now to help place veterans in farm jobs. It is being handled by the Agricultural Extension Service. Each returning veteran who wants to work on a farm is referred by his local draft board to the proper county agricultural agent for placement. During the latter part of 1944 and the spring of 1945, the Extension Service found jobs for about one thousand men a month, although some of those jobs were seasonal.

ANNCR: How about educational assistance, _____?

OS: In addition to providing loans, the Servicemen's Readjustment Act offers veterans under certain conditions, a formal education in an approved agricultural school...their school expenses are paid and they are given an allowance to cover necessary living expenses.

ANNCR: That sounds like a wonderful opportunity for returning servicemen who are interested in farming but who haven't finished school.

OS: It is. And in this way we hope to turn out better and better farmers who will help produce the food we need in the coming years.

ANNCR: It sounds as though the government is making a fine start....are all these programs temporary or will they be continued in peacetime?

OS: That's the big question....the answer will be partially up to each of us. I believe that, for the most part, the country is keenly aware of the need for action. We must see that those who want to farm have a chance to carry out their wishes. The Extension Service has already gone a long way toward providing county organizations to help in local planning and spread information among veterans and war workers who are interested in farming. But we must go farther and support the programs already under way. The government has always encouraged family-sized farms as a means of distributing the land among more people. Several states have discouraged large concentrations of land in the hands of corporations, mainly through tax exemptions on small homestead farms. The government's loan program should definitely be continued to furnish long-time credit with low interest rates and repayment in proprotion to income.

ANNCR: Yes, we'll have to face a great many responsibilities in the future. There are so many things that could be done to improve agricultural production and prevent the mistakes of the past from being repeated.

OS: Yes, greater, more efficient production is vitally important to the welfare of each and every one of us and we must see that is continued.

ANNCR: Thank you, _____, for your report on post-war farm opportunities. There you have it, friends, this week's report on wartime food activities, _____, of the district Office of Supply, Commodity Credit Corporation, will be back again soon (next week at this same time) to give you current news and information on....FOOD FIGHTS FOR FREEDOM...AT HOME AND ABROAD. Now here's an important announcement! President Truman has proclaimed the week of July 22 to 28 as National Farm Safety Week. He had called upon everyone concerned with agriculture to do everything in their power to eliminate farm hazards and to stop needless waste of farm manpower and property. _____ farmers can help make this great drive a success....not only during Farm Safety Week.....but during every week in the year! (pause) This broadcast on America's wartime food program is presented especially for _____ farmers and consumers.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Commodity Credit Corp. (OS)
Reports & Special Programs Division
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Western Region

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FOOD FIGHTS FOR FREEDOM -- AT HOME AND ABROAD
(R&SPD SCRIPT NO. 68)

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State and District Directors are urged to time all scripts in advance. News releases from this office are of a good source of additional news items:

SUBJECT: FOOD OUTLOOK
FOR AMERICA

All music directions are purely optional, but would add finish to the broadcast.
MUSIC UP AND UNDER

ANNCR: Good_____, friends. How is our country managing its food supply? And how can you help? You'll find out, if you listen each week to:

OS: FOOD FIGHTS FOR FREEDOM.....AT HOME AND ABROAD!

ANNCR: Yes, friends, our food is still fighting for freedom...in every country where Nazi brutality has left its mark. It's fighting in the Pacific area, too, for freedom from Japanese violence and tyranny.

OS: And food is fighting at home, to keep us healthy and able to do our share toward winning the war.

ANNCR: If I'm not mistaken, that's what we're going to talk about today.... the food outlook on the home front. And we have Mr._____, of the_____Office of Supply, Commodity Credit Corporation, here today, to give us the latest facts on the situation.

OS: Thank you,_____. We believe that the best way to gain cooperation and understanding from people is to give them the facts, Those facts may sometimes be unpleasant. They may mean more food shortages. But they also mean that the public is getting a true picture of where the food is going and the reasons for shortages,

ANNCR: And that's most important! And now, what is the story?

OS: Right now, we're facing one of the tightest food situations since the war began.

ANNCR: WHY is that? Half the war is over.

OS: There are four reasons...number one, total food production will decline this year for the first time since the beginning of the war, although it will still be well above pre-war production. Second, we have to supply more food over longer lines to our troops in the Pacific (pause) Third we mustn't forget our allies in Europe.....the people in the liberated countries are will suffering from several years of slow starvation and they need food to get back on their feet.

ANNCR: Yes, and yet so many people complain that we are sending too much food and other commodities abroad for relief purposes.

OS: That's partly due to the fact that those people haven't been given the whole story....they hear or read about only one side of the picture.

ANNCR: What is the fourth reason for our tight food situation?

OS: A little matter of over-anticipation,_____. You see, last year it was thought that surpluses in some foods might develop, so allocations to consumers were increased in 1944 and during the first six months of this year. When those surpluses did not appear, it meant that we would have to get along with less of some foods for the rest of 1945.

ANNCR: Yes, this farming is an unpredictable business....for one thing, you can't always depend on the weather to produce record crops.

OS: You certainly can't! But here's another fact.....although the per capita food supply for civilians will fall from five to seven per cent below last year, the available total will still be two to four per cent above pre war average.

ANNCR: That's something else that's hard for people to understand. Many think they are getting less food than they got before the war.

OS: Here again, the true facts are the answer to any misunderstanding. We have had to get along with smaller quantities of certain foods..... but on the whole, America has eaten very well during the war. Thanks to the magnificent performances of our farmers, the food output in 1944 was 38 per cent above pre-war average. Naturally, supplies of particular products....butter and top-grade beef....have been short from time to time. And there has been greater demand for these foods because more people had higher incomes. But did you know that last year's increase in food production was enough to give each of us 10 per cent more food than we had before the war?

ANNCR: Which foods will be in short supply this year and next, _____?

OS: Briefly, meat, sugar, fats and oils. Let's take them one at a time to see exactly what has happened in each case. First, meat. Our meat supply is expected to amount to six billion pounds more than the pre war average....but it will probably be 10 per cent below the record production of last year. There would be more beef and veal for civilians because military and government allotments will be 10 per cent less than they were during the first half of this year. Then, too, the government is requiring all processors to ship beef according to a more normal distribution pattern. This should prevent some areas from getting too much and others not enough of this meat.

ANNCR: How about the pork output?

OS: Unfortunately, pork production will be down 20 per cent, because feed shortages and other factors led to a drop in last year's spring farrowings.

ANNCR: I imagine our army is going to need more meat in the future.

OS: Yes, indeed. We all know how important it is to keep our fighting men well fed. That's why we don't want to begrudge them the five billion pounds or more of meat they've asked for this year. That's over a billion pounds more than they had last year....part of this amount, of course, will be used for relief feeding. This means that on the whole, we civilians will have to get along with less meat....but again, our supply will be above what it was during pre war years.

ANNCR: Well, I'll bet lots of folks didn't know that....I certainly didn't! I understand that the government is taking steps to see that each of us gets his fair share of the available meat. Just what is being done?

OS: To begin with, we want to increase production and slaughter. A program has been started to give producers and processors of meat....and cattle feeders...financial encouragement to raise and slaughter more cattle.

ANNCR: That should ease the situation...

OS: But it takes time.

ANNCR: Now, how about this problem of dividing up the meat equally?

OS: In addition to distributing the meat more equally among different areas, the government is trying to increase the number of cattle going to federally inspected slaughter houses. And to license other slaughterers who can meet requirements for inter-state shipment. Since only federally inspected or licensed meat can move across state lines, and since cities generally depend on these interstate shipments, this new program means that more beef will flow to civilians in cities.

ANNCR: That sounds like a practical solution to that problem.

OS: Yes, but we mustn't expect too much improvement until later this year when more livestock go to the markets. As long as consumer buying power stays at a high level....as long as the armed forces continue to require large quantities of meat and the relief-feeding program goes on...civilians won't be able to buy all the meat they want. These are unpleasant facts,but we must face them and make the best of what we have.

ANNCR: At least, it's better to know the facts, than to just wonder why we're getting less meat.

OS: Yes...and here's another fact it might be well to know. Shipments abroad are often over-emphasized as a cause of domestic meat shortages. Yet we export only seven per cent of our total production. Military procurement abroad ...in Australia, New Zealand and Argentina....offsets about half this amount.

ANNCR: And now for the second of those goods on the "scarce list",_____....

OS: That would be sugar. A severe drought in Cuba deprived us of a lot of sugar this year. Also, we received less than we expected from Puerto Rico. Thirdly, we've had to send sugar to the wartorn European countries which usually supplies a major part of their own needs.

ANNCR: So that leaves the United States short quite a bit of sugar.

OS: About a half-million tons less than we ate last year, to be exact. Yet military and export demands are 29 per cent higher than in 1944. Then we ate too much sugar during the first half of this year, so we'll have to get along with less than we expected to for awhile.

ANNCR: I guess that's why the maximum amount of sugar for home canning was cut to 10 pounds per person this year.

OS: That's the reason. The amount of sugar for household use also had to be decreased.....and allotments are less for institutions and industrial concerns, too.

ANNCR: How is the available sugar supply to be divided up?

OS: Last April, food officials of this country, Great Britain and Canada met in Washington, D. C. to decide on a fair distribution of sugar among all claimants. This included the newly liberated countries. Here is what they decided.....a little over 10 per cent of the sugar will be allotted for Army, Navy, relief and Lend-Lease. The United States, Canada, and England will each receive about 30 per cent.

ANNCR: Fair enough. _____, how soon do you look for an easing-up in the sugar situation?

OS: Frankly, the sugar shortage may extend into 1946. At least it will last until the Philippine sugar industry is restored and the liberated areas can increase their production of sugar-beets and get their processing back to normal. In the meantime, a special labor force, including thousands of prisoners of war and nationals of neighboring countries, has been made available to United States sugar producers. Steps are also being taken to insure full production in Cuba, Puerto Rico and the Caribbean area.. Meanwhile, we must stretch the supply and use substitutes wherever possible.

ANNCR: Let's take a look at the fats and oils picture now, _____.

OS: Well, I don't want to discourage our listeners, _____, by telling them about too many shortages.

ANNCR: I have an idea that most of them can "take it"....anyway, I'll bet you have some good news that you're saving.

OS: As a matter of fact, I have....and we'll talk about it in a few minutes. But back to fats and oils....another scarce item. It's pretty much the same story...the supply is down and the demand is up. The main reason for the shortage of fats is that a great many less hogs were slaughtered.....and that always means....less lard.

ANNCR: And then we're not getting the supplies of oil we used to receive.

OS: Very true....however, quantity shipments of copra...a source of coconut oil.....will be started from the Philippines as soon as the military gives the go-ahead signal. Also, pig production will increase this fall. There should be more hogs available for market, too, because the government removed the top limits on the weight at which hogs are eligible for the price support. This should encourage farmers to feed hogs to heavier weights. But all of us must continue to bear down on

(more)

OS:(cont'd) saving used fats and turning them in to our butchers. We'll get 2 red points and 4¢ for every pound.

ANNCR: Well, the government is certainly doing all it can to give us just as much food as possible and to see that we each get our fair share. I hope we all cooperate to make that job easier.

OS: That's just why the government wants people to know the facts about food...right now and just as long as we have to face shortages...it makes for a better, stronger relationship.

ANNCR: How about that good news you mentioned?

OS: This should make mothers especially happy.....there will be more milk, fresh vegetables and fresh and frozen fish produced this year than last. Another pleasant item...we will harvest the greatest wheat crop every known! Well over a billion bushels....even larger than last year's record crop!

ANNCR: Well! That is good news!

OS: Wheat has been and should continue to be ample throughout the war. And it will go a long way toward making up serious food deficits abroad. But we have our problems here, too. There are not enough railroad cars to ship the wheat to seaports and a shortage of sacks to handle large amounts. But in spite of these difficulties, large shipments of wheat and flour have already been sent abroad and there will be even more in the future.

ANNCR: Meanwhile, of course, we Americans must face the fact that our over-all food supply will continue to be less.

OS: Yes, _____, demand will exceed supply for at least a year. But.... steps are being taken to relieve the worst difficulties. Besides the measures I've mentioned as concern specific foods...the government is continuing to set high food production levels for 1946. In a recent speech, the new Secretary of Agriculture, Clinton P. Anderson urged

(more)

OS:(cont'd) abundant production. He told listeners that we must maintain these high levels, not only to meet present needs, but to store away for possible lean years.

ANNCR: And that's a wise policy. What else is being done?

OS: Well, the War Production Board is increasing the flow of steel and other critical materials for farm equipment and supplies. Food handling facilities on the Pacific Coast are being enlarged and modernized to relieve civilian food distribution in that area from the pressure of heavy military shipments. And the government is also trying to locate and utilize available supplies in other parts of the world. For example....vegetable oils from Africa and beans from Mexico.

ANNCR: How about the price support program for farmers?

OS: That's another point Secretary Anderson made. He said that our farmers must be protected against surpluses by a price-support program for some time after the war. In this way, we hope to prevent the unfortunate economic situation that occurred after the last World War. But with all these remedies, we still must rely mainly on production to expand our supply. And we must take every practical step to conserve the food we have.

ANNCR: Thank you,_____, for your report on America's food outlook. There you have it, friends, this week's report on wartime food activities. _____, of the district Office of Supply, Commodity Credit Corporation, will be back again soon (next week at this same time) to give you current news and information on FOOD FIGHTS FOR FREEDOM....AT HOME AND ABROAD. This broadcast on America's wartime food program is presented especially for_____farmers and consumers.